

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4590. 二月三十一年八百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

日七月二年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AIGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Gotoh, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HUNTY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MULLER, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SINGAPORE. C. HEINZEN & CO., MANILA.

AMERICAN.—WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow. HEDGES & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

BANK.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, WILLIAM REINERS, Esq. H. HORPE, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KIRKWOOD.

CHIEF MANAGER. HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER. SHANGHAI.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 5 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOAN BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & CO. China, March 8, 1878. ap8

NOTICE. THE Interest of Mr. WILLIAM DUNPHY in our Firm, CEASED on the 28th February, 1878.

W. M. DUNPHY & CO. WEST POINT IRON WORKS, Hongkong, March 9, 1878. ap23

NOTICE. M. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO. Hongkong, January 5, 1878. ap25

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS. Hongkong, December 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MEYER & CO. Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG. September 15, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

EX M. M. S. "AVA," AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES

in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS

in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS

in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES,

in Patent Time.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS,

in Patent Time.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and

JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED

PATES.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPA-

RAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

FENARD & FILS' FINEST

CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE

LAFERME.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

BARCELONA NUTS.

PEA NUTS.

ALMONDS in SHELL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in

Cartons.

EPFS' COCOA.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

GALETINE and ISINGLAS, in 1 lb.

Packets.

WAFFLE IRONS, AMERICAN

BROILERS.

VERY FINE

"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.

BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.

BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS' PORTER, in

Hops.

Hop's Best Quality RUSSIAN ROPE.

Hop's A. SORTED TARRED and

WHITE LINES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

FOR SALE.

E. THOREAU & FILS' CHAMPAGNES.

CARTE D'OR, White Seal, \$14.00 per

2 doz. Pints.

CARTE BLANCHE, White Seal, \$13.00 per

2 doz. Pints.

HALF PINTS,

CARTE D'OR, \$18.00 per Case, 4 Doz.

Apply to

ED. CHASTEL,

Queen's Road, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, March 15, 1878. ap22

NOW READ Y.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.

and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal

8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ETELZ, Ph. D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS

AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM

COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE "MAOAO HOTEL"

Apply to

J. P. DE CAMPOS.

Macao, March 18, 1878. ap25

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best

collection of Views of China, Photo-

graphic Albums, Frames, Cases &c., of

assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tige, Revolving

Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms

and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather,

Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and

Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits

only, Portraits of the Generals of the pre-

sent Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British

Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors,

in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes

Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Intimations.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

UMBRELLAS, AUTOMATON PATENT:

NOVELTIES in TIES and SCARFS.

COLLARS and SHIRTS, in New Shapes.

CHRISTY'S Newest Shapes in HATS.

TALL BLACK SILK and DRAB HATS.

ELWYN'S CORK and FELT HELMETS.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

Intimations.

AH YON,
SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya Wan.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

NO. IV.—VOL. VI.
—OF THE—
CHINA REVIEW
C O N T A I N S—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature, Imperial Confucianism, Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, Chinese Official Titles, Translations of Chinese School-books, Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi, Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence, Notes and Queries:

The Manchu Terms for 上 and 下. The Mammoth in Chinese Records. Mohammedan Apostles in China. The K'ien-ti identified with the Giraffe. Life Saving Association, and other Benevolent Societies at Wuhu. Professor Beau and his Critics. Annamese Sovereigns. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Office Mail Office, Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARIIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"TIBER,"

Comdt. De GIRARD, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
on THURSDAY, the 21st Inst., at 6 p.m.

H. du POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

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NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARIIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"PET HO,"

Comdt. PASQUALINI, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
on FRIDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 10 a.m.

H. du POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

mc22

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARIIMES.

S. S. P E I H O.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
COPERNIC, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless Intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 20th Instant,
at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WED-
NESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

mc23

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and
taking through Cargo and Passengers
for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"BRISBANE" will be despatched for the
above Ports on the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

mc23

FOR CALLAO AND VALPARAISO.

The A 1 French Barque
"MARIE CHARLOTTE,"
Captain MEHONAS, having the
greater part of her Cargo ex-
changed, will have quick despatch for the
above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

ap20

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to date aggregate
\$10,883 42, of which Sun Taei 6,000
have already been remitted to the Com-
mittee at Shanghai by Telegraphic Transfer.
Lists have been left at the Banks, The
Hongkong Club, The German Club, Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, Messrs MacEwan,
Friedel & Co.'s, and Messrs Lamert,
Atkinson & Co.'s.

Gentlemen desirous of contributing will
kindly affix their names, with amount of
Subscription, to any of the above Lists.

H. B. GIBB,
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG
CHORAL SOCIETY will Perform the
DRAMATIC CANTATA,
BY
W. S. GILBERT, AND ARTHUR SULLIVAN,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
preceded by a COMEDIETTA
BY
PEGGY FITZGERALD, M.A.,
"THE FAMILY SHAKESPEARE,"

ON
Thursday Evening,
the 28th Instant, to commence at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS—Price Two Dollars—may be
obtained from the Committee:

COL. STUART.
Lt.-COL. HALL.
JAS. B. COUGHLIN.
C. F. A. SANGER.
T. G. WILLIAMSON.
and

W. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

mc29

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

DURING the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of
the Undersigned, Mr. THOMAS
DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed
Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

ap20

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agent, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:

QUICKSTEER, American barque, Captain
Barnaby.—Captain.

PALESTINE, British barque, Captain H.
Scoocroft.—Tal Lee.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain
Schierloh.—Edward Schellhase & Co.

NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain
J. U. THOMSON.—Order.

P. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt.
J. A. AMBROSE.—P. & O. Co.

TEZ LI, German barque, Captain T. C.
PETERSON.—Wm. Fustau & Co.

LORNE, British steamer, Captain Wm.
McCULLOCH.—McLachers & Co.

KILMARNEY, British steamer, Captain H.
O'NEILL.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

mc29

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20, PAIHO, French steamer, 3180,
Fauquelin, Marseilles Feb. 10, Naples 12,
Fort Said 16, Suez 18, Aden 23, Colombo
March 4, Galle 5, Singapore 11, and Salagon
16, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES
MARIIMES.

March 20, CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer,
1123, S. Spowart, Fushiki (Towana Bay)
March 13, RICE.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

March 20, NICOLAU, German schooner,
from Whampoa.

March 20, KWA SHING, Chinese gunboat,
800, N. P. ANDERSON, Shanghai March 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 20, FELIX MENDELSON, for Manila.
20, PERAMBUCO, for Salagon.
20, BELLONA, for Saigon.
20, CHOP-SAI, CHL R. C., for a cruise.
20, MOSS GLEN, for Bangkok.
20, HANSA, for Newchwang.
20, SUN-KEE, Chinese g.b., for Cheong-
chow.

20, QUANG-ON, CHI. g.b., for a cruise.

OCEARED.

Antipodes, for Hamburg.

Mangerton, for Quinhon.

TEK LI, for Haiphong.

Niagara, for New York.

Palestine, for Bangkok.

EUDOXIE ADOLPHE, for Callao.

HERBERT BLACK, for Portland (Oregon).

KUANGHUNG, for Coast Ports.

GALLEY OF LORNE, for Nagasaki.

GLENARTNEY, for Yokohama and Hiogo.

FASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per PAIHO, for Hongkong : from Mar-
gilles, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Huber,
child and servant, Miss Bohm, Messrs
Marques and Bruce ; from Singapore, Mr. A.
Jaffe, B. E. Correia da Silva (Governor of
Macao) and Suite ; from Saigon, Mr. and
Mrs. Apan and children, Messrs Cattiere,
Palomosiere, Arighi, Esteve, Coates and
29 Chinese. For Shanghai : from Mar-
gilles, Messrs Hughes and Kuker ; from
Singapore, Mrs. P. A. Nichols. For Yoko-
hama : from Colombo, Mr. Varmocoko ; from
Galle, Mrs. P. A. Brink.

Per KWA SHING, from Shanghai, Messrs
Robert Hart (Inspector-General of
Customs), G. B. Glover (Commissioner of
Customs, Shanghai), and Ling Fang (Mandarin-
Interpreter to Chinese Legation, Paris).

TO DEPART.

Per HERBERT BLACK, for Portland, 255
O'clock.

Per KUANGHUNG, for Coast Ports, 8 Euro-
peans, and 160 Chinese.

Per GLENARTNEY, for Yokohama, 2 Euro-
peans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer CALMENIUS reports :
Left Fushiki at 6:30 a.m. on the morning
of the 13th inst., and experienced strong
Westerly gales and heavy sea with snow
squalls for the first 90 hours. From thence to
Corea Strait moderate N.W. winds and
Westerly sea. To Formosa Strait fresh winds
varying from N.W. to W. with high sea. Thence through Formosa Chan-
nel moderate N. and N.W. winds, with
heavy weather to Hongkong. At 7 a.m. on
the 19th inst. passed one of Holt's steamers
off Keelung bound North.

The Chinese gunboat KWA SHING reports :
Left Shanghai on Saturday the 16th at
noon, first part of voyage fresh N.E. winds
and heavy sea, latter part of voyage light
Easterly winds, overcast, cloudy and misty.

On the 18th, passed S. S. GLENARTNEY bound
North, and on the 19th saw a barque bound
to South, and S. S. GLENARTNEY bound to Amoy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

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Gentlemen desirous of contributing will
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Subscription, to any of the above Lists.

H. B. GIBB,

Chairman.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS

MAILS will close:

For MANILA.—

Per barque Flores de Mayo, at 4 p.m.

To-morrow, the 21st inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per Lorn, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the

21st inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per Tora, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 21st

inst.

For PEKING.—

Per Peiho, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the

22nd inst. Late letters received from

9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents late fee.

For SAIGON.—

Per Parsee, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the

22nd inst.

For MANILA.—

Per schooner Nuevo Constante, at 4 p.m.,

</

named Chung Aye. The complainant stated that she had lost her adopted daughter on the 12th instant. On the 18th about 5 p.m. she met the defendant in First Street, Saimyipoon. She (witness) was then looking for her daughter, and the defendant said "Do you know a Tong Koon who has lodgings to let?" Witness replied that she could not talk to him, as she was looking for her daughter and was grieved at her loss. Defendant then said "How old is she?" when witness replied, Ten years. He replied that he knew where she could be found and that he had seen an old man offering her for sale at Jardine's, and he said that if witness would give him some money he would get her. Witness promised him \$15 if he did so, and subsequently gave him 90 cents. He took her to Wanchi and then said he could not find the girl, and attempted to get away without giving back the 90 cents. He never went to any house to look for the girl. Mr Creagh sent him to one month's hard labour.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

The charge against Tsang Acheong, the Chief Chinese boiler maker at the Kowloon Docks, was proceeded with this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr Brereton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Francis for the defence.

Yet Peng was then called and examined by Mr Brereton; he said he was a boiler-maker and had been engaged at the Naval Yard as a riveter and got 70 cents per day; he left there last year to go home.

Continued—I knew a man called U Asing. I last saw him at Lapsapwan Dock. I did not speak to him. I saw him at work there. I often saw him there, but never saw him doing any work as a boiler maker; the work I saw him do was coolie work, carrying iron. The wages for work of that class would be 25 or 30 cents per day. The man now in Court is U Asing.

By Mr Francis:—U Asing's father keeps a timber shop and is a rich man. I have been here five years and have been a blacksmith and was at Singapore for 5 years as a boiler-maker.

I was a blacksmith in my own country for 8 years before I went to Singapore. I have been 5 years at the Naval Dock Yard. The Chief boiler-maker there is named Hadley. I left because I wanted to go home. I went to Lapsapwan for a walk; I did not go there to look for work.

I have got a woman at Saimyipoon. I intended going back to Singapore to-morrow, but I have not yet bought the ticket. I know Number Three; his name is Wong Ahong. I did not know what I was going to be asked before I got into the box.

Ahong asked me to-day if I had seen my claimant; I saw my claimant working at the Hongham Dock on the 11th moon of last year (corrected). I forgot, I was not here, on the 11th moon; it was the 2nd or 3rd moon of last year that I saw him at work. I did not see him working at the Dock, but he told me that he had been working there. In the Naval Yard boiler-makers, holders-up, and helpers all get 70 cents per day. The apprentices heat the rivets, and these boys work 6 months without pay, and then get 5 cents a-day. There are no persons in the boiler-maker's department who get less than 70 cents per day, except the boys and a few coolies who are not regularly engaged. I am a riveter and have always received 70 cents per day at the Yard. I have also been engaged as a holder-up.

Re-examined by Mr Brereton:—All the persons who received 70 cents per day at the Yard were boiler-makers. I have acted as a holder-up as well as a riveter. All the boiler-makers act as both riveters and holders-up. There are coolies employed in the department who get 30 cents per day.

Henry Hindman was next called; he said:—I am a clerk employed at the Kowloon Dock. I have been employed there since the 11th of May. I know the man in Court; (points out U-Asing); his number is 164. He gets 60 cents per day. I saw him employed as a coolie at the docks about three or four months ago. Coolies receive 24 cents per day. I know the man in Court his number is 122; I do not know his name (points out Ho Aloo). He gets 45 cents per day; he is a boiler-maker, and I have always known him as such.

By Mr Francis:—There are two men that I know of who are employed as coolies in the boiler-maker's department. I do not know the men's numbers, but I should know the men if I saw them.

The number of men who are given in the book as receiving from 35 to 10 cents per day are employed as boiler-makers; (corrected), no, only those at 35 cents. No one has spoken to me about U-Asing; he was employed in the boiler-maker's department. I think it was in January that I saw him working as a coolie. I do not recollect the particular work he was doing. Coolies regularly employed in the Dock have no numbers. I only saw U-Asing once on the occasion I mentioned for about a minute, and I took notice of him by his face. No one has spoken to me about him since. Mr Gillies asked me yesterday if I knew who had No. 164, and I told him. I do not know if there is any regular rate of pay for boiler-makers, riveters, or holders-up in the dock. I know what "helper" is. I know that 22 men were discharged in March, but I do not know who discharged them. Some of the numbers are changed. I do not know if U-Asing was employed as 164 in January; he was in February. I paid him as a boiler-maker 50 cents a-day, and although I knew he had been employed as a coolie three months previously, I did not report the matter, because I did not consider it my business, and I did not know whether he was a boiler-maker or not. I told Mr Jesus that I had seen U-Asing working as a coolie two or three days ago. I noticed 122 on the last pay day because he was the last man who came to be paid. Mr Brereton told me that I would be wanted to give evidence, so I looked at the book this morning to refresh my memory. Akong, the No. 8 boiler-maker, told me to look round for U-Asing. A boiler-maker told me that U-Asing was here; he pointed him out by putting his hand to his nose, at the same time saying the man with the peculiar nose was sitting over there. U-Asing has a peculiar nose.

Re-examined by Mr Brereton:—There is a man known as the No. 1-coolie, and he hires all the coolies employed. The coolies are all paid 20 cents per day. U-Asing was working under the No. 1-coolie.

Mr Brereton said that was his case, and he would like to review it. There were two sections of the ordinance which bore on this case; one section applies to a case where a person by false representations obtains money through any other person, and the other section applies to a case where a man obtains

money himself. A false representation need not be a deliberate statement, but if a person gets anybody to get money by false representations it is a breach of the law. It has been shown that this man procured all the boiler-makers, as he is a man of skill. This has been proved by several witnesses. It has been shown that Mr Stevens is the man to fix the wages; that is quite true; but in theory only; and the fact is this man settles the wages. Mr Gomes said he got the rates from him and the defendant took it from a little book which he kept for his own use. If it be shown that this man has procured coolies for boiler-makers, it brings him under section 78 of the ordinance. He enables a coolie who ought to get 24 cents a day to get 50 cents, and then he takes 15 cents a day payment.

Mr May said there were two branches of the case, one where inferior workmen were employed and another where boiler-makers were employed and a commission paid to the defendant.

Mr Brereton said that was true; it may be contended by his friend that the offence is simply squeezing. There are cases where a man gets commission for procuring a situation of \$150 or \$200 per month; but all this is done in a business way, and is thoroughly understood. But this is a case where there are fixed wages, and it is defendant's duty to find skilled men, and he is not supposed to receive one cent; if he did, he defrauds the Company. Two of the witnesses swore that they would have taken 35 cents from the Company, and the men were put down at 50 cents and the 15 cents were put in the defendant's pocket. One man said he took 50 cents per day the first month, but he would not submit to the squeeze longer. The prisoner gets the cheapest men.

Mr Francis said that was not so; the men who were said to be coolies did not pay one copper cent, there was no evidence.

Mr Brereton then read Mr de Jesus's evidence regarding the system of engaging men and continued to say that Mr Stevens never settled the wages, as Mr Gomes's evidence proved. It is in evidence, he said, that the prisoner said to Chun Achoo with reference to the squeeze "I don't take it off you, but off the European." What does this mean, it means to mulct the Company. Not only has he employed the unskilled men we have produced, but by Mr Shirkey's evidence it is clearly shown that there were numbers of such men employed. The men who suffer, he said, by this kind of fraud are the skilled men, and the men whose evidence we want are the coolies and rice-pounders who are the accomplices, so to speak, of the defendant.

It was consequently very difficult to get up a case of this sort. He would ask that the defendant be committed for trial.

Mr Francis then rose to speak for the defence, and said that he agreed with his friend that the case be sent for trial if His Worship thought there was a case made out; but he did not think there was the shadow of a case against him and spoke at considerable length. He said there was not a little of evidence to show that Mr Stevens did not himself instruct the prisoner as to the rates of pay of the men, and said even if there were, there was no case of false pretence made out against the prisoner, that there was no evidence to show the so-called coolies were not boilers, and that one was admitted to be an indifferent one, while no scale of pay was laid down by the Company. He commented on the working of the Company, to which Mr Brereton took objection, but persisted in what he said, and said that if coolies and rice-pounders were employed on the *Yesso*'s and *Kinsman*'s boilers it was an alarming state of affairs.

Mr May took objection to a remark made by Mr Francis, and said he did not think it was a proper thing for an advocate to say, that the decision which a Magistrate had arrived at was an extraordinary one. He said he had listened very patiently to all Mr Francis had said and his word had had great weight with him; but if he (Mr May) said he had arrived at a decision on any one point, it was not a proper thing for an advocate to say that the decision was extraordinary.

Mr Francis said that if the Magistrate argued with Counsel, he must take the consequences.

Mr May then summed up the case, and said he thought it was his duty, taking the case as a whole, to send the case for trial. He would admit the prisoner to bail as the case was not fully made out, and he would fix the bail at two sureties of \$500 each.

Mr Brereton said the prisoner could easily get double the amount, that he had defrauded the Company of a very large amount, and that \$1,000 was nothing to him.

Mr May then said he would ask for three householders in \$500 each; but if the prisoner could not get three, he would make it two as before.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Pelion*, Captain Lecointre, from Marseilles with the London mail of the 8th February, arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAMS. (Strasburg Times Extra.)

London, Feb. 28.—Russia demands from Turkey the cession of a portion of the Turkish fleet. The Porte has dissent and states it will prefer to destroy the fleet.

The peace conditions are not yet signed, and if the signature is delayed, the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians is expected.

London, Feb. 24.—The Russian Government has withdrawn the demand made in the peace conditions for a cession of portion of the Turkish fleet.

The Porte engaging not to cede the fleet to England. The Grand Duke Nicholas and S. P. Pashal will meet to-morrow at San Stefano, when the conclusion of the treaty of peace will follow.

London, Feb. 24.—The Russian head-quarters have been transferred to San Stefano, on the east coast of Roumelia, slightly north of Mudros.

London, Feb. 24.—The Russians have occupied Pirot and Akpalankia. The Serbians have protested and are retreating on Nisch.

The following are the fresh Russian peace conditions:—

The Bulgarian tributary state to extend from the Danube to the Balkans and from the Black Sea to the Serbian frontier; and will comprise the Valley of the Maritsa, Adrianople excepted, and the greater part

of Thrace and Macedonia. A Russian Commission will be appointed to superintend the Bulgarian State for two years, whilst 50,000 Russian troops will occupy it for the same period. Servia and Montenegro will be augmented. As regards Roumania, Russia is authorized to give her the consent of the Khedive, that England should assume the suzerainty of Egypt, the condition of public sentiment on the subject of such a step assumes a lively interest. A subsequent telegram further states that the German Press expresses itself favorably to the idea, and it might therefore be imagined that no feasible objection to the accomplishment of the project can exist. The whole subject had, however, been the subject of a long and thoughtful discussion in the pages of that remarkable magazine the *Nineteenth Century* some months before it assumed the tangible form it seems now to have done.

Under the title of "Our Route to India," Mr. Edward Dicey opened in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* a discussion which has been continued in subsequent numbers of that magazine up to the latest which is to hand. The ostensible subject is the maintenance of the Suez Canal as a means of access to be under all circumstances available for England to reach India. It is indicative of the slight appreciation in which the Australian colonies are still regarded in political circles in Great Britain, that in the whole series of papers of which Mr Dicey's was the precursor, the importance of the canal as a route to Australia is never touched upon.

Mr Dicey states the subject matter of the enquiry he undertakes as follows:—"A war has begun which may possibly end in the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. This overthrow would weaken, if not imperil, England's hold on India. How then are the British to protect themselves against the peril involved in the possible success of Russia?"

To this question Mr Dicey addresses himself in detail, and arrives at the conclusion that the only sufficient means would be a British occupation of Lower Egypt. Neutralisation of the canal he asserts that when England demands the Sultan's renunciation of the sovereignty over Lower Egypt, she opens the whole Eastern question; she demands far more than Russia; that, in fact, whilst the opening of the Dardanelles, the autonomy of the Trans-Balkan provinces, the loss even of Armenia, weakens, but does not break up the Ottoman Empire, the immediate consequence of an English occupation of Egypt breaks it up. The time would then have inevitably arrived for Italy, for Greece, and for France to set forth their claims. Italy, Baron Bunsen asserts, has scarcely made a secret of her eagerness to extend her dominions either across the Adriatic or across the Mediterranean. Greece regards the Islands, the Epirus, and Thessaly as indispensable for her healthy development. France it would be a mistake to disregard, and to do so would leave a sting which nothing could remove. France would require Syria as a sop. More than this, the fluctuating force of the objections held in Austria to the increase of the Slav element would probably be so decreased in view of such distributions progressing as practically to disappear, and Austria would require Bosnia and Herzegovina for her share. In fine, Baron Bunsen sums up that the whole Eastern question, once opened up by the action proposed for England by Mr Dicey, could only be rectified by a resettlement of the map of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This might be effected without a European war. But England should consider the peril that it might not.

Such, in brief, is a resume of one of the most remarkable controversies ever waged in periodical literature. Baron Bunsen regards the principle to have been already virtually settled that England shall be unfettered in the use of the Suez Canal for peace or war. This is his last sentence, and his weakest. He asks that England shall rest contented with instead of substantial security—a phrase.

It will be perceived, from perusal of the above review of the arguments for and against the talk of annexation, that the course is by no means clear and free from difficulty as would appear at a first consideration. The concurrence of German sentiment, as expressed in the journals of that nation, is read by the light of Baron Bunsen's essay, robbed of most of its encouraging aspect, and means no more than that Germany's well content that England should take the risk of occasioning an embroilment which would array against her the national sentiment of more than one of the Great Powers, and of which no doubt the German Chancellery, which keeps a strict eye on the Teutonic empire, is aware.

The vital point in annexing Egypt England will be setting the example, so bitterly condemned when Russia is in question, of dismembering the Ottoman Empire, does not escape Mr Dicey. He proposes to get over this difficulty by making the affair one of barter, and proposes that Egypt should be purchased from the Porte for a sum arrived at by capitalising the annual tribute paid by the Khedive—who is to be retained on pension like an Indian rajah—to the Sultan. Mr Dicey dwells with mercantile complacency upon the probability that at the present time the Porte, being in desperate straits for money to maintain its defensive war, would jump at an offer which, under different circumstances, it would refuse to entertain. This appears to us to be an argument somewhat redolent of "a nation of shopkeepers," but we do not propose to assume the office of critic to Mr Dicey, especially as his scheme undergoes rigid scrutiny at far more competent hands.

London, Feb. 28.—Four per cents, 83. Four and half per cents, 83. Five and half per cents, 91. Consols, 95. Rents, 109. Bar Silver 55. Exchange on India 1a. 9d.

London, Feb. 28.—The Brigade of Guards has been placed on a war footing. The Cavalry squadron has arrived at Malta.

London, Feb. 27.—Lieutenant-General Sir John Jones.

The Brigade of Guards consists of seven battalions, comprising about 6,000 men.

London, Feb. 28.—The question of the boundaries of the new Bulgarian tributary State is delaying the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said that the Government had as yet received no information concerning the conditions of peace, but that they were injurious to British interests.

The Government would take proper steps in vindication of those interests. It is stated that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Blamey, now commanding the Aldershot District, will be in command of the second British Army Corps in the event of a war with Russia.

London, Feb. 28.—Lord Napier of Magdala will be the Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force in the event of war with Russia, and Sir Garnet Wolseley chief of the staff.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Colonial Marriages Bill by 182 against 161 votes. The Government opposed the Bill.

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EGYPT A BRITISH PROVINCE.

In view of the report which recently reached us by submarine cable, that on the opening of the British Parliament the Premier would propose, in accordance with a request from the Sultan, and with the consent of the Khedive, that England should assume the suzerainty of Egypt, the condition of public sentiment on the subject of such a step assumes a lively interest. A subsequent telegram further states that the German Press expresses itself favorably to the idea, and it might therefore be imagined that no feasible objection to the accomplishment of the project can exist. The whole subject had, however, been the subject of a long and thoughtful discussion in the pages of that remarkable magazine the *Nineteenth Century* some months before it assumed the tangible form it seems now to have done.

Under the title of "Our Route to India," Mr. Edward Dicey opened in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* a discussion which has been continued in subsequent numbers of that magazine up to the latest which is to hand. The ostensible subject is the maintenance of the Suez Canal as a means of access to be under all circumstances available for England to reach India. It is indicative of the slight appreciation in which the Australian colonies are still regarded in political circles in Great Britain, that in the whole series of papers of which Mr Dicey's was the precursor, the importance of the canal as a route to Australia is never touched upon.

Mr Dicey states the subject matter of the enquiry he undertakes as follows:—"A war has begun which may possibly end in the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. This overthrow would weaken, if not imperil, England's hold on India. How then are the British to protect themselves against the peril involved in the possible success of Russia?"

To this question Mr Dicey addresses himself in detail, and arrives at the conclusion that the only sufficient means would be a British occupation of Lower Egypt. Neutralisation of the canal he asserts that when England demands the Sultan's renunciation of the sovereignty over Lower Egypt, she opens the whole Eastern question; she demands far more than Russia; that, in fact, whilst the opening of the Dardanelles, the autonomy of the Trans-Balkan provinces, the loss even of Armenia, weakens, but does not break up the Ottoman Empire, the immediate consequence of an English occupation of Egypt breaks it up. The time would then have inevitably arrived for Italy, for Greece, and for France to set forth their claims. Italy, Baron Bunsen asserts, has scarcely made a secret of her eagerness to extend her dominions either across the Adriatic or across the Mediterranean. Greece regards the Islands, the Epirus, and Thessaly as indispensable for her healthy development. France it would be a mistake to disregard, and to do so would leave a sting which nothing could remove. France would require Syria as a sop. More than this, the fluctuating force of the objections held in Austria to the increase of the Slav element would probably be so decreased in view of such distributions progressing as practically to disappear, and Austria would require Bosnia and Herzegovina for her share. In fine

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZONE, Commandant MORTEMARD, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal ports of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.; Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 20th March, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1878. m221

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITI OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 26th Instant, at Noon, taking Passen-
gers, and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama, and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
AND MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMIS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 26th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to
the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 16, 1878. m223



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London.
Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship
KHYA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this
on THURSDAY, the 28th March at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. m223

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
and

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE B. S. "GAELIC" will be de-
patched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 9th April,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 8th April. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to
Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR
SERVICES.

For further Information as to Freight
of Passengers, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.

C. R. SMITH, Agent.

Hongkong, March 13, 1878. m223

Intimations.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs. Dodd & Co.'s
OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried:

1. That the Affairs of the said Dodd
& Co. shall be Liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHORLEY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND
PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

ALL PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of
DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A THIRD RETURN of CAPITAL and
INTEREST at the Rate of FIVE
TAELS per SHARE will be made to Share-
holders of Record on the 29th February,
Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on
the 8th March.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-
signed to Shareholders, or their lawful
representatives, on presentation of Share
Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
March inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, February 28, 1878. m224

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports in Japan, in Sajon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agents is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHENG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, HOP YIK CHAN, Merchant.
LOO YEE, CHAN YEE HONG, Merchant.
LEE SING, LEE HING FIRM, Merchant.

CHENG SING, YONG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, or
Coals in Mates, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Director
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid up..... £120,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 330,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000
Total Capital and Accumula-
tions this date..... £1,725,000

Directors:

E. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman
M. W. BORN, Esq. | O. KARL, Esq.
M. F. EVANS, Esq. | O. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

BONAM, January 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital. All the Profits
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be

annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. m225

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted on current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

BIELOHORS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHENG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, HOP YIK CHAN, Merchant.
LOO YEE, CHAN YEE HONG, Merchant.

LEE SING, LEE HING FIRM, Merchant.

CHENG SING, YONG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.